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THE JOY OF LIFE.

Over the fields, by winding ways,
We wander on together,
Under the flashing azure skies,
In a hush of August weather.
Round about us, afar and near,
We hear the locust humming,
And the asters starring the lonely path
Laugh out to see us coming.

Bird songs out of the sunlit oak
Fall rippling through the shadow,
Like a spear of flame the cardinal flower
Burns bright along the meadow.
Into our hearts the blithe wind blows,
Its own free gladness giving,
And all things laugh in the happy earth
For the pure, sweet joy of living.

Theft of a Heart.

Miss Illione Howell sits on the top step of the black porch of the Pebble House, gazing out upon the river—blue as the sky above it, and almost as bright—which flows gently by at the foot of the garden.

Everything looks bright and beautiful this warm, pleasant, fragrant October day. The garden walks formed of many small glittering stones, encircle the beds of autumn flowers and plots of feathery grass like broad gray ribbons thickly strewed with precious gems, and the little summer and bathhouses, built of some dark wood, and incrusted with more brillant pebbles, gleam and glow through the trees at the water's edge, as the homes of the diamond gnomes must gleam and glow in the heart of the dark brown earth. Nor does the sheen and glitter end with them, for the Pebble House itself is decorated around each window and door—imbedded in some mysterious manner in the frames—with many colored stones, each one sparkling bravely in pygmy mimicry of the setting sun.

But loveliest of all things that adorn this wonderful October day—lovelier than flashing river, gleaming sunshine, steeped pebbles, flaming gladiolas, and bee-loved four-o-clocks—is the lady, young and fair, with gold brown hair; large blue-gray eyes, pale oval face, and sweet, small mouth, leaning back against one of the pillars of the Pebble House porch, the red foliage of the Virginia creeper that enrobes it drooping over her beautiful head. There is a tender, dreamy look in her large eyes, and a soft smile about her pretty curved lips, as she sits there so motionless, gazing out upon the river. One can see that she is wandering in dreamland; but, alas! she is doomed to be rudely recalled to earth again.

"Kleptomania indeed!" says a loud girlish voice near her, and Miss Ada Warden a little brunette with magnificent black eyes and heavy black eyebrows, comes suddenly out on the porch, arm in arm with her inseparable friend Linda Lees, whose eyes are as blue as Ada's are black, and whose eyebrows are the faintest shadows of those belonging to her friend. Why do they never call it that when the—the—"

"Kleptomaniac," drawls Linda, sinking into an easy chair, and clasping her pretty hands above her head with a generous yawn that seems to indicate her weariness of the subject.

"Oh, thanks!" continues Ada, in the same loud voice, swinging her broad-brimmed hat carelessly to and fro—"kleptomaniac to be sure—happens to be a poor wretch who steals a loaf of bread or something of that sort?"

"Don't look at me, Ada dear," Miss Howell begs, in tones that would have delighted Shakspeare himself; "I'm sure I don't know," and she yawns too, but such a cunning little yawn, as though a red rosebud had suddenly made up his mind to unfold into the smallest of red roses.

"Well, upon my word," exclaims Ada, indignantly, looking from one of her friends to the other, "you both appear to be in remarkable spirits this afternoon. I can't stand it. I must run away in search of some one less boistercus. No, I won't either, for here comes Herbert Moore, my cousin of cousins, attended, prince of good fellows as he is, by slaves bearing iced sherbets and cakes of dew and honey—that is lemonade and macaroons. Girls ain't you glad I've got such a duck of a cousin, and that I coaxed him to spend his vacation here instead of at Newport? And now for his opinion on the subject."

"What subject?" asks Herbert Moore. And then, without waiting for an answer, he turns to the lovely face inwreathed with the vine leaves, and says, "May I sit at your feet, Miss Howell? I've been roaming, and I'm deu—beg pardon—awfully tired."

"Wouldn't you rest better in a chair?" and she leans forward, with a bright smile on her lips and in her eyes.

"Not at all, thank you," seating himself a step or two below the lady.

"Mrs. Sherwood," begins Ada, between two bites of macaroon.

"Oh, that affair of the diamond bracelet—poor thing?" says the young man.

"What, do you believe in the kleptomania? drawls Linda from her easy chair.

"That's the way they explain it, Ada goes on. She has been an innocent pickerup of costly trifles since her childhood, her father at first, and then her husband, refunding. But Mr. Brown, the jeweler, with a heart as hard as his diamonds, threatened prosecution and only consented to compromise on condition that he should be allowed to warn his brethren of gems and gold. And so it all came out. Oh dear, what a shocking thing, especially when one remembers that the—the—'

"Kleptomaniac," Linda again lazily suggests.

"More thanks, Linda love—that the kleptomaniac came near being one of one's intimate friends. Do say something, Herbert."

"The most charming girl I ever met in my life," Herbert responded, gravely, was a pickpocket."

Miss Warden chokes with her lemonade, Miss Lees drops her hands from their favorite position above her head into her lap, with the echo of the word "pickpocket," and Miss Howell looks down on the young man with a questioning look in her lovely eyes.

"Tell us instantly, Herbert, that's a darling," gasps Ada, and Herbert obeys.

"Last winter coming home to my lodging one night, just after parting with my old chum, George Cuthbert; Ada—"

Miss Warden, with a toss of her curly head and a flush on her brown cheek, commands, "Don't address yourself altogether to me, sir. It isn't polite."

"Beg pardon," says Herbert, mischievously, "but for some reason or other I always think of you when I think of George. Well, I'd seen George off to Europe that afternoon, after we had roomed together for four years without quarreling once. I wonder if that could be said of any two women? He paused, but the audience maintaining a dignified silence, proceeded with his story. "I naturally felt very lonely after, his departure, and being unable to read, and in no humor to make calls; I determined to go to some place of amusement. It was a cold night, and as Jack Frost and I never had been on very friendly terms, in order to avoid a protracted struggle with him, I selected the nearest theatre, regardless as to what the performance was to be. It chanced that they were playing a most dismal piece."

"What was it?" asks Ada.

"Ada"—with great solemnity—"not for the world would I give any one, not even you, my gentle coz, a clue by which—Well, I was just seated, when a most lovely girl, followed by her escort—a young man whose resemblance to her led me to believe him her brother—sank into the chair next me."

"What did she look like?" slyly questioned Linda.

"Miss Lees, I must repeat the remark I made to my cousin a moment ago. No word or act of mine shall lead to the—Suffice it to say she was lovely. The curtain rose as soon as she had taken her seat, and from that instant her attention was riveted upon the stage. I was pleased to notice, however, she did not favor her companion with any gushing remarks about the handsome—"

"*Who?*" from Ada.

"No matter, and that she did not wear—"

"*What?*" from Linda.

"Either a bunch of violets or a Jacques rose. But I was not so well pleased to find that she seemed totally unconscious of my proximity, although she did accept a programme from my hand, in an absentminded kind of way, without even a glance in my direction, while the young lady on the other side peeped coquettishly at me."

"You conceited fellow?" exclaimed his cousin.

"She did, upon my honor, from behind her fan, every few minutes, and at last, gaining confidence, from the angelic expression of my countenance, no doubt, actually offered me a chocolate caramel."

"Why Mr. Moore!"

"She did, Miss Less, and I took it and ate it. She was about six, I should think. However, to go on with my story. In the third act, where—

"Rose Michel,"

"The Two Orphans."

"Neither. Where there is some very pathetic business, my charming neighbor began to weep, and reaching her grey-kidded hand down by her side, took from the pocket of my coat my handkerchief—the last of that dozen of silk ones you brought me from Paris, Ada."

"Not really?" And what did you do?"

"Nothing. Yes, I did, I laughed silently and long, till the flirt of the fan and the chocolate caramel said to me, reproachfully. 'Why do you laugh? It isn't funny. And I watched her at the end of the play walking away in the most dignified manner, after carefully putting my handkerchief in her polocoat, or whatever you call it, pocket.

"'Twas all a mistake you may depend upon it, Herbert. Last winter we wore our pockets so—so—"

Ada hesitates, and Linda as usual, comes to her assistance: "In our back breadths."

"I—that she—I mean no doubt your coat skirt was intruding upon the arm of he chair. And did you ever meet her again?"

"I did. And she immediately possessed herself, in just as guileless a manner as she possessed herself my handkerchief, of something belonging to me, from my point of view of infinitely more valuable.

"There's George, and we promised to go sailing with him. Come, Linda," shouts Ada, grasping her lazy friend by the arm; and as they ran down the steps she shouts back at her cousin, "If there's any more, tell us this evening, Herbert."

'Is there any more, Miss Howell?" asks Mr. Moore, rising and standing face to face with the blushing girl.

"Should there be more?" she asks in return.

"Yes. 'And she gave him her heart in place of his own, and promised to be his true and faithful wife?' Do you approve of that ending for my story."

"That would be a happy conclusion, I'm sure," laughs Illione. "I can think of no better one, Herbert."

And he draws her little hand within his arm, and they slowly saunter off toward the happy river.

Proverbs, New and Old.

Never sacrifice safety to large expected returns.

Never make a loan on importunity.

Never lend a borrowing friend more than you are willing to lose if he cannot pay.

Never speculate deeper than you can afford to lose if you lose at all.

Never borrow any money to speculate with.

Owe no man anything.

Be satisfied with a moderate rate to a good tenant.

Keep well insured and watch your policy.

Never consult a man on business who does not manage well his own.

Avoid a second mortgage for a fresh loan.

He that maketh haste to be rich is not wise.

Poverty is no bar to marriage if both parties will work and save.

The gods help those who help themselves—men and women.

God promises nothing to idleness.

A man must ask his wife if he may be rich.

Little coins, like drops of water, will fill a bucket.

As we sow in temporal affairs so shall we reap.

Short settlements make long friendships.

Fortunes are made by long earnings and savings.

Money easily gotten is soon spent.

Money earned is money valued.

It is easier to loosen up good property than to re-establish it.

In discussing business disagreements keep cool.

Less wisdom is required to make money than to keep it securely when made.

Science in Flour Manufacture.

Until recently it was believed that the only thing to be sought for in the production of a good article of flour was a more or less fine disintegration of the kernels of wheat. As long as millers held to the theory that grinding was all that was required, a large percentage of the flour had its nutritive powers greatly reduced by being ground to an impalpable dust. Science, by aid of the microscope, has shown that no really good bread can be made from flour in which any large portion of the starch globules have been thus broken down. The rising of bread is due to the starch globules which remain whole, whilst the dust from the disentegrated ones, by souring, impairs the lightness and sweetness of the loaf. It is but recently that these facts have been made known to millers, and since that time they have been discarding their old theories and machinery and devising improvements with the view to separating the starch globules, rather than pulverizing them. Another important advance in this industry consists of an improvement in bolting machines. Until recently the bran was separated from the flour by a powerful air blast, which blows off the light particles of bran. Considerable power is requifed for this process, and although it is carried on in a closed room, there is not only a great waste of the finer particles of flour, but the impalpable dust penetrates every part of the mill and often gives rise to destructive explosions. By a recent invention, electricity is made to take the place of the air blast. Just over the wire bolting cloth, which has a rapid reciprocal motion, a number of hard rubber cylinders are kept slowly revolving and rubbing against strips of sheepskin, by which a large amount of fractional electricityis evolved. Then, as the middlings are sieved by the reciprocal motion, the lighter bran comes to the top, whence, instead of being blown away by an air blast, it is attracted to the electricallay charged cylinders, as light substances are attracted to a piece of paper, or a stick of sealing wax which has been smartly rubbed. The removal of the bran from the rollers, and its deposit on one side, are readily affected, while the flour is carried in another direction. The separation is thus made complete, with very little loss of dust. Still another device has been introduced, to remove from the wheat, before being ground, small pieces of iron, which, despite the utmost care, will find their way into the grain, working great injury to mill machinery. This trouble is now remedied by the use of series of magnets, directly under which all the grain is made to pass. These magnets readily catch all the stray pieces of iron from the wire bands used in binding; and they have also revealed the singular fact that, of the scraps of iron and steel which find their way into the grain, fully one third are something besides the binding wire. They are of larger proportions, of varying character, and much more hurtful to the machinery than the wire. Thus it is that science is constantly coming to the aid of all the various industries, lightening the labor of the workmen, decreasing the cost of products, and in every way improving all the various processes which are involved in the improved and constantly advancing civilization of the age.

Whistling in the Mines.

In 1840 there was a great mine disaster near Carbondale, Pa. Several miners were buried in one of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company's mines by a sudden caving in of the roof. Although the cause of the caving was known to have been a lack of proper support by pillars and timbers, at least one old miner, a survivor of the disaster, still living here, has always maintained, and still maintains, that it was caused by a "dare-devil miner," named Jack Richards, whistling in the mine while working with his gang, against the protests of his comrades. Richards was a skeptical young Welshman, who ridiculed all the superstitions of his fellow-workmen. With the old miner mentioned above and fifteen others, he was working in the mine, a mile from the entrance, on the day of the catastrophe. The mine was well known to be scantly propped, and the miners were "robbing" it preparatory to its abandonment. He is described as having been a merry fellow, fond of teasing his companions. On this occasion he suddenly laid down his pick, and announced to his fellow workmen in the chamber that he intended to "whistle them up the 'Rigs o' Barley.'" The miners were aghast at the thought of Richards thus deliberately flying in the face of mine luck, and they begged of him not to choose the good luck spirit away. He laughed at their fears, and with clear, loud notes made the chamber ring with the lively Scotch air. Not content with that, says the old miner, shuddering at this late day over the sacreligious temerity of the merry Welshman, he rattled off a jig known by the miners as the "Devil Among the Tailors," and ended by telling the good luck spirit to "take a dance to that, and be blowed to it." None of the miners could speak for some time. Some of them tried to go to work again, but the fear of disaster was so strong upon them that they all made preparations to quit the mine. The old miner who recalls this incident says that he had a brother and a son working in another mine, and he made up his mind to go to them, tell them of Jack Richard's foolhardiness, warn them of its consequences, and escape with them from the mine. Jack Richards could not convince any of them of the childishness of their intended course.

Suddenly, while they were gathering up their tools, a noise like the sound of distant thunder came to the ears of the agitated miners. They knew too well what the sound presaged. The roof was "working," and a cave-in threatened. The miners turned to Jack and charged him with bringing disaster upon them by his defiance of the good luck spirit of the mine. Jack replied that if the roof was falling, it was because of insufficient support, and, not because of his whistling, and knowing the danger that encompassed them all, he counseled his comrades to lose no time in "getting atop." But before they could take the first step toward reaching the surface a second shock ran through the mine. This time it was like a clap of thunder near the earth. It was followed by a crash that could be made out by the falling masses of rock and coal from the roof, and by a gust of wind that hurled the miners against the jagged walls of their chamber. Then the mine fell in all about them, and the seventeen miners and the car-horse were imprisoned behind a wall of fallen coal and rock, in a space not more than forty feet square. Their lights were extinguished, and there was not a match in the party. With death awaiting them in one of its worst forms, they cursed Jack Richards, and one of the miners tried to find him in the dark to brain him with a pick. To ascertain whether any of the gang had been killed by the falling coal the name of each one was called by one of the miners. All responded but Jack Richards. He was found dead, half buried beneath the wall of rock and coal. The miners gave themselves up to despair, as they did not dream it was possible for any aid to reach them from without, and to dig their way through a mile of rocky debris was a task they knew was hopeless. Among the imprisoned miners was a young man named Boyden. He was a son of Alexander Boyden, the superintendent of the mine, and, like his father, was a man of great nerve and courage. He encouraged his imperiled companions with the assurance that the air in the mine would not be poisoned by the gasses for at least two days, and that as long as the horse's body lasted they need not starve. He said that his father would leave nothing undone to rescue all who were shut in the mine, and that, meantime, they themselves could aid his efforts by digging out to meet him. Only three picks could be found, the others being buried beneath the coal. With these the men went to work with a will. Those who had no picks worked with their hands in digging into the barrier between them and their freedom. The body of poor Jack Richards was uncovered and laid tenderly in a safe place in the chamber. The horse seemed understand the terror of the situation, and gave voice to frequent piteous neighs.

The men worked for hours, many of them working the flesh from their fingers in the sharp coal. Some of them lost all heart, and threw themselves upon the damp floor of their underground prison and bewailed their fate. Suddenly a ray of light broke through a small opening in the wall. Then a lantern was pushed through, followed by a man's head. The man cried out: "Is there a man here that is alive?" A glad shout from the miners was the reply. The man pulled himself through the opening into the chamber. It was Alexander Boyden, the superintendent. The miners took him up in their arms, wept tears of joy, and kissed the man whom they believed had come to deliver them. Mr. Boyden had found his way to the spot where the miners were imprisoned by crawling along a narrow passage that had been left in the falling coal and rock by the lodging of roof timbers all along the way. It required a struggle for hours to make the perilous journey! He did not expect to find one man alive in the chamber, his great desire being to rescue the body of his son, if possible, and save it from being devoured by rats. He soon had the miners in readiness to follow him back toward the mouth of the mine. He took from the dead body of Jack Richards on his back and lead the way, and two hours afterward the miners were in the arms of wives, parents and sweethearts on top. Richards had no relatives but a crippled sister, who was dying with consumption. She died the next day. The brother and son of the narrator of this tragical incident and twelve other miners were never found. Three days after the fall, mine boss Hosie, who had been in a distant part of the mine when the roof caved in, emerged from its depths, worn away to a skeleton. With his pick he had dug his way for more than a mile through an almost solid wall, without a taste of food or a drop of water to strengthen and sustain him.

This mine tragedy forms one of the favorite narratives of the old miners of this region, and, after relating it to inquiring visitors, they never fail to warn them not to whistle if they intend going down in a mine.

Primeval Man.

In a recent speech Prof Dawkins generalizing from the distribution of the animal remains found in the early tertiary periods, concluded that Europe was then joined to Africa. The evidence found in the midpliocene period of the existence of the river drift hunter in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, North Africa and also in India, brought us, in his opinion, face to face in that period with the primitive condition of human culture on which, in all probability, all progress had been based. The absence of geographical limitations already referred to would account for the freedom with which the hunter passed to and fro. Subsequently, in the cave-men he found the successors of the river-drift hunter-men of much higher type. He gave of their habits the following hypothetical description: They dressed themselves in skins and wore gloves not unlike those worn at the present time. They wore necklaces and armlets, and probably pierced their ears for the reception of ear-rings for ornamentation. They used reed raddle, and indeed some of the practices of the present time might be looked upon distinctly as being survivals. The skins with which they clothed themselves they sewed together with bone needles, and from what they left behind on bones and pieces of skin and the like it appeared that were able to form a distinct idea of the creatures which they hunted, the representations thus left probably being the trophies of the chase. They were fowlers and fishermen, and it was evident from the figures of animals which had been discovered that the hunters of these times had great facility in representing forms of animals on bone; but their attempts at representing the human form were rude. They had also left behind evidence of the art of sculpture. They were ignorant of metals. They had no domestic animals. Apparently they were not in the habit of burying their dead. We were not aware of what sort of physique they had, but there was reason to believe they were most closely related to the Esquimaux. They were wholly different from the river-drift men. The river-drift man was in a state of primeval savagery; the cave man was of a higher type, but in his turn was wholly inferior to the farmer, herdsman and merchant who followed him. We had this proof of the developement of the human race in times before history began, and it occurred to him they had no reason for fixing any limit as to where progress would end, his opinion being that man would go on increasing in knowledge and in improving in the arts of civilization until in perhaps not a very remote future he would be as superior to the men of 1880 as we were superior to the early hunters and cave men

Stick to one thing until it is done, and done well. The man who chases two hares not only loses one of them, but is pretty sure to lose the other also.

Gold in Musical Instruments.

The use of gold in the construction of musical instruments, never yet thoroughly investigated, offers an interesting field for experiment. Four metals are distinguished as being capable of being hardened to spring temper, and in that state possess more or less power of vibration. Steel hardened by tempering is used for pianoforte strings. Brass is hardened by drawing down or flattening, but the elasticity is not equal to steel. Nickel can also be drawn or flattened, and possesses great springiness, but no metal, either in a pure state or mixed with other metal, equals gold, if combined with copper, silver or both, for ductility or of power of vibration. A spiral spring made of fifteen-carat gold—that is, fifteen parts of fine gold to nine parts of copper drawn into a wire—possesses more springiness. Many years ago I superintended the manufacture of some gold wire on this principle, as a string upon an ordinary pianoforte, and the results were marked. Not only was the tone considerably increased, but its quality materally improved. With the thinner and shorter strings this was so noticeable that it is surprising the idea should not have suggested itself to others. Fifteen carat wire drawn down at least six holes after softening answers best. I have also suggested the use of gold for the vibrating tongue of the harmonium, concertina and other instruments of the kind. Some time ago I asked an amateur zithern player to try the effects of gold wire upon his instrument and he has since assured me the increase in tone is so remarkable that he has substituted it for the steel springs with complete success. I think the idea one that merits further inquiry. The expense (if advantages are to be gained) should not deter those most interested in the matter. The harmonium tongues are made so thin that little extra outlay would be required, and with small loss, seeing that the old gold can be remelted. Let anyone take a disk of steel the size and thickness of a sovereign, throw it upon a wooden table so as to make it ring, then take a sovereign and beat it in the same way. The first will have a dull sound, as if the metal were cracked, and the second a bright metallic bell-ring. A still better test is to throw a piece of steel band on the floor, listen to the vibrations, then do the same with a strip of gold of the same size and density. Gold has been used for the strings of the virginal, with what effect I cannot say; everything depends on the gold being alloyed and hardened by drawing down to the desired condition, in which it will stand nearly the same as steel.

A Poetic Story.

There is a quite singular fact inc onnection with Stiles' hill, in the town of Southbury, Conn. known to the country residents living within sight of that eminence. For six decades two tall elm trees stood side by side, a little distance apart, upon the topmost point of the elevation; these trees were visible for many miles around, and from this fact they became noted landmarks. More than sixty years ago two little girls were wont to pass over the summit of this hill daily, during the summer season, to drive their father's cows to pasture. They were impressed by the sightly attributes of the elevation, and often tarried to gaze at the wide-spread landscape. One day they conceived the idea of planting each a tree upon the hill, which should be to them a reminder of their childhood days in the years to come. They put their idea into effect, and two slender elm shoots soon waved their green branches as solitary sentinels in the open space round about. Years passed by and the shoots grew into tall, stalwart trees. The girls grew to womanhood and passed out of the parental home into the great, wide world. Occasionally they would meet one another and allude to the living reminders of youthful days, and often they would visit the familiar haunts of their girlhood and would sit beneath the wide spreading branches of the mammoth elms. About five years ago one of the girls died, an aged lady of almost eighty. Scarcely had the intelligence of her death reached the neighborhood of her youth than the residents observed that one of the old elms was dying. Its leaves wilted and withered as though scorched by flame, and although midsummer yet the foliage fell to the ground, leaving the naked, lifeless branches and stock looking desolate enough. Decay quickly followed in the great tree, and during a high wind, one night the following winter, it fell to the earth. The other girl, although an octogenarian, still lives, and the old elm which she planted in her fresh young girlhood still lives. But the people, to whom the above circumstances are known, watch it with interest, feeling that a subtle relationship exists between the two lives, and that the one will cease with the other.

Clearing the Way for Old Hickory.

When President Jackson visited Hartford, Ct., in June, 1833, among the incidents of the day, which provoked considerable merriment at the expense of the sufferers, was the following, related by a gentleman who witnessed it: As the President's party came in sight of the crowd at Skinner's Corner it was observed that three men in a wagon were riding abreast of Jackson's carriage, and while not designing to insult the distinguished visitors, their conduct was so boisterous as to annoy them, One of the assistant marshals requested them to fall back, but he was answered by a flat and profane refusal. General Pratt then rode up and asked them to take themselves out of the way. Another blast of profanity and an emphatic negative greeted this request. General Pratt's eyes flashed ominously. He was mounted on a fine, powerful horse, and halting until the wagon containing the belligerents was a few yards away, the General put spurs to his horse and charging upon the animal which was drawing the refractory three. He came up at full gallop, his horse stricking the other quarteringly on the foreshoulder with tremendous force. The horse was knocked down the embankment, the wagon upset and partially wrecked, and the stubborn occupants found themselves sprawling on the ground. Although the shock of the collision was great, Pratt kept his seat as firmly as a rock, and the crowd cheered him lustily. Old Hickory could not repress a smile at the ludicrous scene as the three men took the unexpected tumble. There was a good deal of the Jackson snap in the performance, and possibly the President thought if he had been in General Pratt's place, "I would have done the same thing, by the Eternal!"

Manias.

There are many strange physiological phenomena; such as, for instance, as what is known as imitative and curiosity manias, the one being an uncontrollable desire to do as we see others do, and the other an irresistible wish to see what others see. History records many instances of these manias. One of the most remarkable of the first occurred in Aix-la-Chapelle and other cities in 1374, when an assemblage of persons appeared who had "danced their way through Germany." It was estimated, at one time, that there were 30000 persons thus engaged. Its commencement was supposed to have been that a single individual, afflicted with some nervous disease, commenced dancing: others seeing him, in obedience to the desire, the mania, to act as others act, joined in the dance, which, in a short time, engaged the above extraordinary number of persons. In the same category may be placed the "biting nuns," who appeared in the convents of Germany, Holland and Rome in another century. This extended imitative mania arose simply from the act of one nun attempting to bite a companion, and almost immediately the whole sisterhood commenced biting each other. So in regard to the "mewing nuns."

A nun in a convent imitated the mewing of a cat. Other sisters commenced mewing, until, finally, the whole sisterhood mewed in concert for hours at a time. Something similar to this, about sixty years ago, took place in our own country. At a camp-meeting held at Caneridge, Kentucky, a man thought he could best serve the Lord by climbing a tree and barking like a squirrel. In a short time the imitative mania seized upon others, and the trees upon the camp-ground were soon covered with men barking in like manner. The curiosity mania leads to scenes, if not so ridiculous, quite as strange. A dsipated gambler by the name of John Law, killed a man in a duel in London, and escaped to Paris. The finances of France were in a deranged condition. In a short time he became famous as the great financier who had extracted that country from her difficulties. Such was the curiosity to see him that his carriage was surrounded by thousands, so that a troop of horse had to clear the streets before he could proceed. Whenever men or women become noted, no matter for what, there exists in the public mind a curiosity to see them, and if there be an opportunity offered, it becomes a mania.

Discovery of Silk and Satin.

The discovery of silk is attributed to one of the wives of the Emperor of China, Hoang-ti, who reigned about two thousand years before the Christian era; and since that time a special spot has always been allotted in the gardens of the Chinese royal palace to the cultivation of the mulberry tree—called in Chinese the "golden tree"—and to the keeping of silk worms. The first silk dress in history was made, not for a sovereign nor for a pretty woman, but for the monster in human shape, Heliogabalus.

Persian monks, who came to Constantinople revealed to the Emperor Justinian the secret of the production of silk, and gave him some silk worms. From Greece the art passed into Italy at the end of the thirteenth century. When the Popes left Rome to settle at Avinton, France, they introduced into that country the secret which had been kept by the Italians; and Louis XI. established at Tours a manufactory of silk fabrics. Francis I. founded the Lyons silk works, which, to this day, have kept the first rank. Henry II., of France, wore the first pair of silk hose ever made, at the wedding of his sister. The word "satin" which in the original was applied to all silk stuffs in general, has, since the last century, been used to designate only tissues which prevent a lustred surface. The discovery of this particular brilliant stuff was accidental. Octavio Mai, a silk-weaver, finding business very dull, and not knowing what to invent to give a new impulse to the trade, was one day pacing to and fro before his loom. Every time he passed the machine, with no definite object in view, he pulled little threads from the warp and put them to his mouth, which soon after he spat out. Later on, he found the little ball of silk on the floor of his workshop, and was attracted by the brilliant appearance of the threads. He repeated the experiment and by using certain mucilaginous preparations succeeded in giving new lustre to his tissues.

Something About Fans.

KAN SI was the first lady who carried a fan. She lived in ages which are past, and for the most part forgotten, and she was the daughter of a Chinese Mandarin. Who ever saw a Mandarin, even on a tea-chest, without his fan? In China and Japan to this day every one has a fan; and there are fans of all sorts for everybody. The Japanese waves his fan at you when he meets you, by way of greeting, and the beggar who solicits for alms has the exceedingly small coin "made on purpose" for charity presented to him on the tip of the fan.

In ancient times, amongst the Greeks and Romans, fans seem to have been enormous; they were generally made of feathers, and carried by slaves over the heads of their masters and mistresses, to protect them from the sun, or waved about before them to stir the air.

Catherine de Medicis caaried the first folding fan ever seen in France; and in the time of Louis the Fourteenth the fan was a gorgeous thing, often covered with jewels, and worth a small fortune. In England they were the fashion in the time of Henry the Eighth. All his many wives carried them, and doubtless wept behind them. A fan set in diamonds was once given to Queen Elizabeth upon New-Year's Day.

The Mexican feather fans which Cortez had from Montezuma were marvels of beauty; and in Spain a large black fan is the favorite. It is said that the use of the fan is as carefully taught in that country as any other branch of education, and that by a well-known code of signals a Spanish lady can carry on a long conversation with any one especially an admirer.

The Japanese criminal of rank is politely executed by means of a fan. On being sentenced to death he is presented with a fan, which he must receive with a low bow, and as he bows, presto! the executioner draws his sword, and cuts his head off. In fact, there is a fan for every occasion in Japan.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
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½ column,..	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,..	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Rev. W. H. Hartman will preach next Sunday morning.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

Communion Services in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning. Preparatory services Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in German. English preaching Saturday evening.

United Brethren.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—Communion at St. Pauls Church next Lunday morning.

Sunday United School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.,

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Offic'al Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

DEFEATED.

The essence of the election news up to Thursday noon is that Garfield is elected by a good majority of electors and popular votes. It may yet turn out that the Democrats will have a majority in the next congress but even this is by no means certain.

The following is the *Philadelphia Times'* estimate of the result, which may be considered reliable:

FOR GARFIELD.		FOR HANCOCK.	
Colorado	3	Alabama	10
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	6
Illinois	21	California	6
Indiana	15	Delaware	3
Iowa	11	Florida	4
Kansas	5	Georgia	11
Maine	7	Kentucky	12
Massachusetts	13	Louisiana	8
Michigan	11	Maryland	8
Minnesota	5	Mississippi	8
Nebraska	3	Missouri	15
New Hampshire	5	Nevada	3
New York	35	New Jersey	9
Ohio	22	North Carolina	10
Oregon	3	South Carolina	7
Pennsylvania	29	Tennessee	12
Rhode Island	4	Texas	8
Vermont	5	Virginia	11
Wisconsn	10	West Virginia	5
Total	213	Total	156

MAJORITIFS.

PENN

Hancock	151
Dechert	150
Jenks	155
Curtin	144
Gephart	125
Murray	153
Heinle	151
Brugger	151

MILLHEIM BOROUGH.

Hancock	98
Dechert	99
Jenks	99
Curtin	92
Gephart	96
Murray	98
Heinle	100
Brugger	96

HAINES.

Hancock	128
Dechert	130
Jenks	126
Curtin	127
Gephart	121
Murray	125
Heinle	124
Brugger	125

MILES.

Hancock	218
Dechert	218
Jenks	215
Curtin	214
Gephart	212
Murray	220
Heinle	239
Brugger	215

THE COUNTY.

Most nobly did Old Centre do her duty on election day. Hancock's majority will be about 1000 while the majorities on the balance of the ticket range from 600 to 900. We can not give the official vote this week.

TRUE AS GOLD.

Amid the general corruption of the times, the universal demoralization of parties, Penns Valley—grand, noble old Penns Valley—remains true to herself, true to the principles of the Constitution and the Union. Her townships all,—Haines, Penn, Millheim, Miles, Gregg, Potter, Harris, Ferguson—have cast heavy majorities for the candidates and party that represent the most advanced civilization of the age—for the candidate who to-day occupies the warmest place in the hearts of his countrymen—Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. All hail Penns Valley! We feel prouder of our privilege to dwell within your borders than to be a citizen of the United States.

EX-GOV. CURTIN.

It affords us the most unfeigned pleasure to state that Gov. Curtin is triumphantly elected to congress. His majority will be large, although we can not now give even approximate figures. The far-famed 20th district will be proud of her representative in the national legislature. His great ability and experience, his thorough knowledge of the wants of the people of his state, his ardent devotion of the principles of protection, all combine to make him the leading member in the Pennsylvania delegation, if not of the House.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brow or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce a gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

A CALIFORNIA JUDGE ON THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.—Judge Johnson, in passing sentence on a murder, said: "Nor shall the place be forgotten in which occured this shedding of blood. It was in one of the thousand antechambers of hell, which mar, like plague spots, the fair faces of our State. You need not be told that I mean a tippling shop, the meeting place of Satan's minions, and the foul cesspool by spontaneous generation, breeds and nurtures all that is loathsome and disgusting, in profanity and babbling, in vulgarity and Sabbath breaking. I would not be the owner of a groggery for the price of the globe converted into precious ore. For the pitiful sum of a dime he furnished the poisons which made the deceased a fool, and this trembling culprit a demon. How paltry this price of two human lives! This traffic is tolerated by law, and therefore the vender has committed an offence not cognizable by earthly tribunals. But in the sight of God, he who deliberately furnishes the intoxicating draught which inflames men to anger and bloodshed is *particeps* criminis in the turpitude of the dead."

Is it not high time that the sinks of vice and crime should be rigidly accountable in the law of the land, and placed under the ban of an enlightened and virtuous puplic opinion?

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Oct. 30th, 1880.

When this administration took charge of the country, Secretaries Evarts and Schurz were selected as special guardians of the civil service reform boom which it was proposed to inaugurate. It is a tradition among newspaper men here that these two statesmen met, took their wine, smoked, winked at each other, and adjourned *sine die*. As managers of civil service reform they have had no second meeting. The Secretary of State has kept in service the employees he found on duty when he first went into the State Department building, appointing or recommending, now and then, some one person when another person died. The Secretary of the Interior has done the same, only he has kept up a show of holding "competetive examinations" for places. These examinations, however have had little if any effect on the *personnel* of the office. Ability to write German is and has been for nearly four years a passport for a position under the Secretary.

So far as the official duties of Secretary Evarts are concerned, I suppose he might as well have lived on his Vermont farm during his term of service as in the city. The country would do just as well without a Secretary of State, and without Foreign Ministers. So the numerous and prolonged absences of the Secretary have done no harm. With the other figure head of reform the case is different. The position of Secretary of the Interior furnishes work for not only one but several men of first class ability. The Interior Department is an aggregation of Departments. The Pension, Patents, and Indiana Bureaus, if their work were to be supervised, would each furnish employment for Mr. Schurz. To say nothing of his own frequent and flagrant absenses from his post, his last one,—I might say his present one—shows him to be not only an insincere "civil service reformer" but a man regardless of pledges and who cares little for the performance of duties for which he draws pay. It may be that we have escaped war with the Utes, though that is not yet by any means certain, but if we have, our escape is due to the gentlemen performing the duties of Secretary of the Interior lately, and not to the Secretary himself.

Messrs. Evarts and Schurz have not been the greatest offenders among the Cabinet officers of Mr. Hayes. I mention them only because they were selected to give the administration a character for "reform." Each of the Secretaries is now consenting to a a fraud by which hundreds of government employees are absent from the city, with regular pay, for such indefinite space of time as the employees may think necessary, in the interest of General Garfield. If General Hancock shall be elected on Tuesday next he ought to form two resolutions. First, not to take any professional "reformers" into his Cabinet, and second, to see that the civil service of the government is thoroughly reformed.

CARROLL.

AN ENGRAVING EQUALLY APPROPRIATE AND BEAUTIFUL has been issued by "Peterson's Magazine" for 1881, to reward persons for getting up clubs. The plate is quite large, 24 inches by 20, and would ornament even the most refined parlor; for it is executed in the highest style of art; and is such a mezzotint as is sold, at retail, for five dollars. It is entitled, "GRAN'FATHER TELLS OF YORKTOWN." It represents a veteran of '76, in his old age, with his little grand daughter between his knees, to whom he is rehearsing the story of the surrender of Cornwallis. The room is an old-fashioned one, such as elderly people remember fifty years ago, and in the embrasure of the window sits the mother of the little girl, also listening. As 1881 will witness the celebration of the Surrender at Yorktown, the premium, as we have already said, is particularly appropriate. *You can get it, gratis, by getting up a club for "Peterson."* Only the enormous circulation of the magazine can explain why the proprietors can afford to give such premiums. "Peterson" is the best and cheapest of the lady's books, the price being but two dollars a year, *with great deductions to clubs.* Specimens of the Magazine, to assist in getting up clubs, are sent, gratis, if written for. *Now is the time to get up clubs for 1881.*

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 30th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

		WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	"	Williamsport	8 35 a. m.
"	"	Jersey Shore.	9 07 a. m.
"	"	Lock Haven-	9 40 a. m.
"	"	Renovo	11 00 a .m
"	arr. at	Erie.	7 55 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
"	"	Harrisburg	12 20 a. m.
"	arr. at	Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
"	"	Lock Haven.	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a. m.
"	"	Harrisburg	3 35 p. m.
"	arr. at	Williamsport	7 25 p. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	8 40 p. m.
		EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven..	6 45 a. m.
"	"	Jersey Shore..	7 15 a. m.
"	"	Williamsport .	7 55 a. m.
"	arr. at	Harrisburg ...	11 40 a. m.
"	"	Philadelphia.	3 15 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Lock Haven..	11 10 a, m.
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p. m.
"	arr. at	Harrisburg ..	3 40 p. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	6 45 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Renovo	8 40 p. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	9 50 p. m.
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 p. m.
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2 45 a. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a. m.
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	3 50 a. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1. A. M.	3. P. M.	5. P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 20	5 20
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Biehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont	8 10	3 35	
Laurelton	8 20	3 50	
Coburn	9 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2. A. M.	4. A. M.	6. P. M.
Spring Mills		10 30	
Coburn		10 45	
Laurelton		11 55	4 05
Millmont		12 05	4 20
Mifflinburg Arrive		12 30	4 40
Mifflinburg Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg		12 45	5 05
Biehl		12 52	5 13
Fair Ground		1 02	5 23
Lewisburg Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.

Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

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Containing life-like Photographs of the Candidates; encased in pretty Miniature Gilt Frames, with pin for attaching to coat or vest. Active agents can make $10 a day selling them, and city and country merchants can make a handsome profit. Price 10 cents each; 2 for 15 cents; 10 for 50 cents, or 100 for $3.50. Photographs same price as Badges. CRAYON PORTRAITS on tinted plate paper. Heroic size 22 by 28, for 25 cents. FLAGS ALL SIZES, KINDS AND PRICES. Now is the Harvest time for agents, and dealers. Send for samples and full particulars to

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PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."

Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co. Solicitors of Claims and Patents. Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.

28-3m STODDART & CO.

BAULAND & NEWMAN,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

AT

THE BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORE.

We are now opening and displaying the largest, best and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county, comprising full lines of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS
YARNS, BOOTS & SHOES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Clothing Made to Order a Speciality.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The public are cordially invited to call and examine our stock. Remember the place, ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, A.

Respectfully Yours,

BAULAND & NEWMAN

Our Motto is: One price, the best goods, and no misrepresentation.

Great Peremtory SALE OF DRY GOODS AT COST

F. J. TROXELL,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,

all wool square & long Shawls, Broche, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool & alpacca

SKIRTS, CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Suitings,

Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON FLANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,

Corner of Maine and Vesper Streest, Lock Haven, Penna.

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME
A MODEL OF SIMPLICITY STRENGTH AND BEAUTY
NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER
AGENTS WANTED
LATEST IMPROVED
MOST POPULAR
BEST
A PATTERN OF PERFECTION
MAKES NO NOISE
& DOES NOT FATIGUE THE OPERATOR
ORANGE MASS.
JOHNSON, CLARK & Co. 30 UNION SQUARE NEW-YORK CITY.

"No lady should be without it."—*Shippensburg, (Pa.) Chronicle.*

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

FULL-SIZE PAPER PATERNS!

A SUPPLEMENT *will be given in every number for* 1881, *containing a full-size pattern for a lady's or child's dress. Every Subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns, worth more alone, than the subscription price.*

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the *best and cheapest* of the lady's books, It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits, than any other. in short it has the

BEST STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
BEST COLORED FASHIONS,
BEST DRESS PATTERNS,
BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS,
BEST MUSIC, Etc., Etc.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enables its proprietor to distance all competition. In 1880 a New Feature was introduced, which will be improved on in 1881, being a series of

Splendidly Illustrated Articles.

The stories, novelets, &c. in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. *All the most popular female writers* contribute to it. In 1881, about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition SIX COPYRIGHT NOVELETS, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Mary V. Spencer, Sidney Trevor, and that inimitable humorist, the author of "Josiah Allen's wife." The

COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATES

In "Peterson" are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored. Also Household and other receipts; articles in Art Embroidery, Flower Culture; in short everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS (Always in Advance) $2.00 A YEAR.

UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.

2 Copies for $3.50	With a *costly steel engraving*, "GRAN' FATHER TELLS OF YORKTOWN,"
3 " " 4.50	(24 x 20) or an Illustrated Album, quarto, gilt, for getting up the Club.
4 Copies for $650	With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, as a premium, to the per-
6 " " 9.00	son getting up the Club.
5 Copies for $8.00	With both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, and the picture, or
7 " " 10.00	Album, to the person getting up the Club.

FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS!

Address, post-paid.

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1880.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

"Landslide from the New Cash Store."

We can sell you goods 20 per cent cheaper than you can buy them in Penns Valley. "Overdrawn? "No sir, not up to truth by oceans. In every day-life you find shipwrecks, who, if they have to fight the battles over again, would fight and conquer under that excelsior Banner upon whose silken folds were printed in ineffaceable letters of gold, "that, silent, solid, omnipotent monosylable, "Cash," the secret of our low prices. We submit our prices below, and all we ask is a comparison with old time prices."

We do not imitate in prices but lead prices to beat solid facts."

Roasted coffee	19 cents.
Green "	16 "
Essence "	2½ "
Corn Starch	9 "
Best white sugar	10 "
Good brown sugar	8 "
Rice	9 "
Ironstone china Teas	50 "
Common "	15 "
Goblets	05 "
Turkey Red Hank'lief	10 "
Roller Suspenders	25 "
Fire Shovels	05 "
Barkers Horse Powder	15 "
Good Syrups	10 c. qt—40 c gal
Frishmuth Smoking Tob. original	09 "
Appleton A Muslin	07½ "
Bleached "	05 to 09 "
Dress Goods	05 "
Black Cashmere	50 "
Men's Hats	75 "
Boy's "	40 "
Men's Cardigan Jackets (lined)	1 00 "
" Gum Coats	2 90 "
" Kip Boots	2 00 "
Clares O. N. T. Machine thread 05 c or	58 " doz
12 dozen shirt buttons	05 "
14 Rows Pins	05 "
Good Over Alls	45 "
Suit Underwear, Shirt, Drawers	60 "
School Crayon-5	17 "
4 Harrisons W. Fluid	25 "
Ladies Felt Skirts	65 "

Large assortment of Ladies Coats, and Mens Gum Boots, lower than the lowest.

The New Cash Store,

Penn Street, Millheim, Pa.

—A good ten-plate stove for sale at the *Journal* office.

—Scarlet fever is raging in Luzerne county to a fearful extent.

—About four bushels of good nice turnips will be accepted on subscription at the *Journal* office. Now don't all speak at once.

—Altoona built one hundred and eighty-two new buildings last year. Hope the building boom will soon strike Millheim again.

—The job work done in the Journ a Office will compare well with any work done elsewhere and the prices are remarkably low. Give us a call.

—The Royal beauties of Europe owe much of their personal attractiveness to the influnce of Ayer's Hair Vigor, which keeps the hair fresh and bright.

—James M. Gephart, A. J. Gephart and E. D. Keen, students in Union Seminary, New Berlin, Pa., were all here on Tuesday voting for Hancock. Bravo, boys!

NOTICE.—Miss M. E. CROWNOVER announces hereby, that she is opening a dressmaking establishment at Centre Mills, and solicits the patronage of the public. 3t.

—In consequence of the rain the quarterly meeting of Penns Valley circuit adjourned to meet next Saturday Nov. 6th, inst., at 2.30 P. M. in the M. E. Church, at Centre Hall. It is hoped that the official members of the conference will be present.

—A young man who was an entire stranger came to the residence of Mr. Jacob Snavely, the other week. He was sick when he came but spoke a language, supposed to be Hungarian, that nobody could understand. Dr. Mingle was sent for, but the young man grew worse and died last Wednesday. He was buried at Musser's church by the overseers of Penn township.

—Mrs. Anna M. Weaver just opened her fall and winter stock of the latest styles of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers &c. Ladies, if you desire to have something elegant and tasty in the hat line, Mrs. Weaver's establishment is the place where you can get it. See advertisement.

—The JOURNAL BOOK AND STATIONATY STORE has just received a complete stock of SCHOOL-BOOKS, COPYBOOKS, SLATES, PENCILS, SCHOOL SATCHELS, and everything belonging to a full outfit of a scholar.

Also a large stock of CHALKS and INK. The finest assortment of Paper Envelopes, Papeteries, Blankbooks, Family and Pocket Bibles, Passbooks and Memorandas, a full and elegant lot of Notions and Fancy Goods. Call and examine the goods.

—In a private letter of a recent date Mr. J. J. Everett proprietor of the far-famed Bee Hive store in Lock Haven writes us: "I have been so busy that I have not had time to write up my usual fall advertisement before now, but send it herewith. We are doing an immense trade."

Mr. Everett is one of the most enterprising as well as most successful business men in this part of the state, and admits that much of his success is due to liberal and judicious advertising.

HOLD ON AND LISTEN!—J. Willis Musser is on the road again buying up Calves and Poultry, for which he pays the very highest market price and the solid cash. This is an announcement worth your attention. tf

—It is admitted on all hands that the work turned out by Deininger & Musser is second to none made in the central part of the state, While the quality of the stock they use is a superior grade their prices are reasonable and uniform. It is their constant effort to continue to merit the confidence and liberal patronage of the public. 3t.

—On Saturday we had the pleasure to become acquainted with the new conductor on our rail road, Mr. J. H. Cook. Mr. Cook is one of the men with whom one falls in love at first sight. He seems to be every inch a gentleman. Hope his intercourse with our people may be pleasant and of long duration.

—Rev. M. L. Furst, of Salona, Pa., has received a call from the Hartleton (Lutheran) Charge, Union Co. Pa. Mr. Furst accepted and entered upon his new work at once. He succeeds Rev. Charles Schnure, who will soon sail for India as a missionary.

—Last Saturday we paid a debt of long standing, namely a visit to our friend W. H. Harter, in Hartleton. William is one of the firm of Harter Brothers, who carry on tanning on rather a large scale. He is a respected and enterprising citizen and is on good terms with the world generally.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—On Nov. 21st, 1880, the newly erected church east of Logansville, Sugar Valley, wil be dedicated to the service of the triune God. Bishop T. Bowman, has been engaged and will conduct the services. Preachers and the public are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

D. P. KLINE,
Pastor.

—Last Friday an accident happened to our train on the railroad that might have proved serious, but which happily passed off without hurting any one. The train had passed Coburn going east, when near the first tunnel one of the rods of the driving wheels on the left side of the engine broke, the piece hanging to the wheel striking the engine, tender and track with fearful force at each revolution. By some means the front truck of the tender got off the track and ran on the ties for some twenty rods, when engineer Smith succeeded in stopping the train. The passengers felt no jarring at all, but were somewhat scared when they saw what might have been. A wrecking train was sent for, which arrived on the spot at about four o'clock, but it was fully dark when the disabled train was again moved.

—Report of Millheim Grammar School for the week ending Oct. 29th, 1880. No. of pupils enrolled. Males—12. Females—12. No. ot pupils tardy at roll call, at various times during the week. Males—10. Females—10 No. of visitors—3. No. of visits by directors—2. No. of addresses delivered by visitors—3.

The attendance has been good, comparatively speaking. The general order and conduct have been reasonably good in and about the school room, and are improving daily. I cordially invite the parents to visit the school as often as possible, as your presence will no doubt exert a great influence. Assist your teacher as much as possible, by obliging your children to remain at home in the evening, and prepare their work assigned them for next day, as well as see to it that they are at school at the proper time, so as to receive all the benefits of each session. Oversee their conduct on the street, and it will have its effect in school. Again I say come and see what we are doing. More anon.

D. L. ZERBY,
Teacher.

—The Masters in Chancery for the distribution of the Milton relief fund after being occupied thirty-one days, have completed their report. The whole fund to be distributed is $87,816,19, of which sum $84,457,34 has been distributed among from 500 to 600 claimants, and the balance, after the payment of necessary costs, charges and expenses, is to be paid to the borough of Milton for the use of the poor who have been or may become chargeable in consequence of the fire. The claims ranged in amount from $3.50 to $27,000. The awards range from $3 to $2,000.

—About one o'clock P. M last Saturday, a terrible and possible fatal casualty occured at the Keystone Flouring Mills, in East Buffalo township, about two miles south of this place. The proprietor, A. H. Supplee, Jr., was in the act of raising steam preparatory to starting, and when within five pounds of the desired pressure was obtained, the boiler burst. Mr. S. was struck by the boiler head and thrown upon a couple of hot pipes, the blow stunning him so much that he was unable to extricate himself. He was much bruised as well as burned, and it was feared that he could not survive until evening. He rallied, however, and at last accounts there were fair hopes of his recovery, but with a probability of his being maimed for life. Another man Mr. Yeager, was in the boiler room at the same time, but he fortunately escaped without any injury. The boiler house was completely wrecked, and the premises adjacent also suffered some damage.—*Liwisburg Chronicle.*

Epizooty and a Cure.

From all parts of the country it is learned that the epizooty among horses is prevalent but so far, few fatal results. An old veterinary surgeon of the army sends the New York *Times* the following "simple safe cure" for this disease. "Take one pound of gum assafetida, mix it with one gallon of boiling water, stir the mixture constantly until the assafetida is dissolved, let the mixture cool, strain and give one half pint every three hours. This will relieve the horse within twelve hours and give him a good appetite."

The army cure for the "epizooty" was a teaspoonfull of chloride of potash in a pail full of water three times a day.

News Miscellany.

BUTTED TO DEATH BY A RAM.—An aged woman, Mrs. Mary McCahan, residing near Cornprobst's Mills, in Huntingdon county, met with a strange and fatal accident on Monday afternoon of last week. The Huntingdon *News* gives the following particulars: "She had gone to a neighboring orchard for the purpose of gathering apples, and while stooping down to pick up some of the fruit a vicious ram that was in the field plunged with great force against her, knocking her on the head with its horns, and rendering her insensible. Before assistance arriyed the animal broke five ribs on the left side of her body, and one rib on the right side. Both horns made impressions in the skull horizontally with the woman's eyes. She was picked up and taken to her home where she soon expired. She was aged sixty-two years.

MURDER WILL OUT.—An aged miser was found murdered in his house, at Niles, Mich., and $500 of his hoard was missing. For months the mystery of the crime was not penetrated. At length a quiet, respected fourteen-year-old boy of the neighborhood began to spend money freely. Being accused of the murder, he confessed his guilt.

Mary Kissinger obtained a verdict for $1,600 against the city of Lancaster for the death of her husband, caused by being jostled and run over by a heavy wagon when crossing a dangerous gutter in that city, and of which the city authorities had been notified.

Sixty Miles a Minute on a Tin Pan.

From the Pittsburg Telegraph.

Arthur Fitzpatrick, who returned from Colorado a short time ago, gives the following glowing account of an occurrence in the mining districts, of which he was an eye-witness: "A miner and some companions were crossing the Continental Divide when it was covered with snow. Three miles below them, down a decline of forty-five degrees, deeply covered with frozen snow, lay the spot they desired to reach while to go round by trail was fifteen miles. The miner took a tin pan, used for washing gold, spread his blanket over it, got in himself, in a squatting position on his haunches, tucked the blanket around, held his rifle and other traps over his head and got one of his companions to give him a push. He informed me he went down at the speed of sixty miles a minute, and shot far out into the valley at the foot of the mountain. When he stopped he found the soldering of the pan melted from friction, his blanket on fire, and it was his impression that had he gone much further he would have been burned up, together with all his traps."

It has been stated, upon good authority, that the Harrisburg car manufacturing company have received orders for the construction of one thousand cars—a new contract—five hundred of which are box cars for the New York Central, and five hundred for the Lake Shore and Michigan Central railroad. The company will resume operations on Monday.

The planing mill of the same company, foot of North street, on east side of Pennsylvania canal, will also resume operations on Monday under the superintendency of Mr. James Handshaw.

A NEW TREATMENT.

The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Hesdache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhoea, loss of sexual power in either sex from any canse; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich. y1

A LIVING EXPRESS PACKAGE.

All sorts of queer things are carried by the railroad companies nowadays, but the oddest piece of freight that has been seen in Pittsburg for a long time passed through on Saturday. A chubby, round-faced, bright looking boy eleven years old, named Casey Pemmel, arrived in the city on Saturday evening in the care of the messenger of the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company. He had traveled as a piece as express matter from some place in far-away Texas. He had a paper tag tied to him just as though he was a bag of potatoes, and on the tag was written the address of his consignee. He was entered on the way bills and manifests just like any other freight, and as he passed from the hand of one express messenger to another he was duly receipted for. This living express bundle left Texas on Tuesday and has been well taken care of. With Casey was a package containing money, a baggage check and a ticket over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. When the boy wanted anything to eat or desired some other reasonable object the messenger took sufficient money from the package to pay for it and charged it on a ball which was with it. Casey was placed on board a passengor train on the Pennsylvania Road on Sunday and is now probably safe in the the hands of his friends.—Pittsburg Post.

MARRIED.

On the 16th, ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. P. Kline, Mr. Elmer E. Morris, of Logansville and Miss Ida S. Shafer, of Boneyille, Clinton Co. Pa.

On the 10th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. P. Kline, Mr. Howard M. Stamm, and Miss Francis A. Harman, both of Sugar Valley, Clinton Co. Pa.

On the 21st ult., at the Lutheran parsonage, Salona, Pa., by Rev. W. H. Diven, Mr. Wm. E. Kessinger, and Miss Mary E. Tucker, both of Hubblersburg, Centre Co. Pa.

DIED.

On the 21st ult., in Potter township, David Gilliland, Esq., aged 71 years, 7 months and 5 days.

JURORS FOR NOVEMBER COURT.

GRAND JURORS.

Fred. Houser, Benner,	John Spayd, Marion,
Sam'l Homan, Patton,	W H Miller, Spring,
James Martin, Walker,	J T Johnston H'w'd tp,
H. Dorp, Howard twp.,	George Miller, Gregg,
John S. Noll, Spring,	P Van Horn, H'w'd tp.
W. R. Haynes, S. Shoe,	Geo Corman, Gregg,
Henry Swab, Harris,	H I Lucas Howard bor
Sam'l E. Motz, Haines,	Thos Perdue, Benner
Thomas Adams, Boggs,	Wm Bechdol, Liberty,
Joseph Smith, Gregg,	J Harpster, Worth,
W. W. Montgomery, Bellefonte,	George Dale, College,
Wm. McClellan, Rush,	A Montgomery, How'd township,

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

J H Breon, Millheim,	J G Meyers, Haines,
George Behrer, Patton,	J Wagner Bellefonte
J Jones Philipsburg,	John W Cealy Potter
E D Noll, Spring,	Daniel Kane Walker
H C Campbell Ferguson	G Blackford Bellefonte
Wm Bilger Spring	Geo Hubler Miles
Wm Hoover, Harris	Chas C Adams Boggs
John Foreman, Potter	Peter Wian Spring
Isaac Lose, Bellefonte,	O Underwood Union
Charles Miller Gregg,	J Heverly Howard boro
L W Munson Ph'psburg	Joseph Flora Spring
John T Dunkle, Walker	Nathan Corman Penn
C L Buffington Milesb'g	William Lohr Potter
Elias Leimbach Walker	N S Bailey Bellefonte
W R Henney Millheim	H B Tate Spring
G W Long Liberty	J Alexander, Unionville
M Gunsaulus S Shoe	James S Meyer Penn
Henry Lose Millheim	S Krumrine Miles
J D Murray Potter	J Murray Milesburg
J W Krumrine Ferg'n	James Cannon Worth
H N Kreamer Millheim	C C Taylor Spring
Peter H Bush, Union	A A Kreamer Haines
J B Leitzel, Gregg	W H Philips Haines
J B Ard, Ferguson	Law McIntire Benner

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK

Benjamin Arney Potter	Zara Welsh Curtin
A J Swartz Spring	C Armbruster Gregg
Wm Brickley Marion	Jacob Bitner Gregg
D P Heckman Gregg	Albert Bitner Liberty
W H Derstine Bellef'te	J A Dorman Walker
Em'l Noll Jr. Boggs	C F Cook Bellefonte
John Lord Walker	Oren Vall Rush
Job W Packer Curtin	Noah Stover Penn
Henry Miller Harris	W A Alexander Union
W H Gardner Liberty	J Weaver Jr. Harris
David Deleng Curtin	D B Baumgardner Liberty
Jacob Yarnell Boggs	John Davis Haines
H Armstrong Benner	J J McClure & Son Potter
John Wirth Miles	C O Whippo Worth
T S Winslow Liberty	W H Bartholomew
John Bailey Ferguson	Wm Goodhart College
E N Dorworth Bellef'te	John McCoy Jr Pot
William Butler Boggs	T J Dunkle Rush

FALL AND WINTER OPENING!!

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER

has just received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of

French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

DRESS MAKING

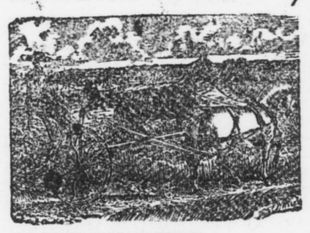
in all its Branches a

SPECIALITY.

She invites her many friends and customers to call at her place of business, in Penn Street, MILLHEIM, PA.

WILBER'S DIRECT DRAFT

EUREKA MOWER,



THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER.
THE CHEAPEST MOWER.
THE LARGEST MOWER.

THE BEST MOWER IN THE WORLD.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Eureka is superior to any side-cut machine I ever used or ever saw in use.
HARRIS LEWIS,
President of New York Dairymen's Asso.

The curing of the grass cut with the Eureka Mower is more even and rapid than after the side-cut machines.
GEORGE W. HOFFMAN,
President Farmers' Club, Elmira, N. Y.

The Eureka Mower is the very best we ever saw, and there is no side-cut mower that can compare with it in any respect.
V. C. PIOLLET,
State Grange Lecturer, Wyox, P.

The manner in which it leaves the cut grass, loose and open to the sun and wind ready for drying, puts the Eureka far ahead of any machine I ever used.
E. LAPORTE, Asylum, Pa.

Manufactured by EUREKA MOWER CO. Towanda, Bradford County, Pa. Correspondence solicited. Circulars mailed on application.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	98
Wheat No. 2	98
Corn	45
Rye	63
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	28
Buckwheat	35
Flour	5 00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	18.00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.50
Butter	22
Hams	12
Sides	7
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	22
Potatoes	7
Lard	
Tallow	5
Soap	
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

ELIAS LOSE,

CARPENTER and Builder.

Doors, Shutes Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best possible manner

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same

MILLHEIM, PA.

IRVIN HOUS,

(Most Central Hotel in the City,)

COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,

Lock Haven, Pa.,

S. WOODS CALDWELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

PENSIONS!

BOUNTY, PAY FOR RATIONS, NEW AND HONORABLE DISCHARGES, AND INCREASED PENSIONS obtained.—New laws, higher rates of pension The slightest disability, from wound, injury o disease of any kind entitles you to a pension Widows and heirs, fathers and mothers are now entitled.

Land cases promptly settled, Patents obtained. All kinds of government claims prosecuted Write at once for new laws, blanks and instructions, with two stamps. Address,
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Bee Hive!

1880 FALL 1880.

This mammoth Dry Goods House is now opening its SECOND IMMENSE STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

For the Fall Trade of 1880.

Which in quality, style and cheapness exceeds any former stock ever shown at the Bee Hive or any other store in this section of the State.

20,000 Yards of Dress Goods comprising almost every conceivable style and class.
Splendid all wool Black Cashmere only 35 cents a yard.
500 yards all wool Momie Cloth at 35 cents, worth 50.
1000 yards Twilled Cashmeres only 12 1-2 cents, worth 18 cents.
The largest stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Silk Velvets, and Fancy Trimming Goods ever shown in any store this side of Philadelphia.
25,000 yards of Calicoes and Muslins which we sell cheaper than any store will sell them.
2000 yards good dark Calico at 4 cents a yard.
1500 yards good yard wide, muslin, heavy, at 6 1-4 cents.
2000 yards best Brown Muslin made at 8 cents a yard.
1500 yards good Canton Flannel at 7 cents a yard.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin, cheaper than it has been sold for years.
Wonderful Bargains in Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. An immense stock.
The Largest stock of Hosiery and Gloves ever shown in this city.
300 pairs Misses' Hose at 25 cents which would be cheap at 50 cents.
An immense stock of Embroideries, Laces, Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Ribbons, &c.
100 Ladies' Coats and Dolmans, entirely new design; beautiful good and wonderfully cheap.
Blankets and Flannels; an immense stock at less than prices of one year ago.
Carpets and Oilcloths.

Have received an entire new stock of these goods which we are offering very cheap. A good and handsome Ingrain carpet for 25 cents a yard. Great bargains in Ready-made Rugs and Cotton Batts.

The reliability of the goods and the manner of our doing business at the Bee Hive have become so well established that our trade has wonderfully increased in 1880, and has grown to be immense, which has stimulated us to buy a larger stock this fall than ever before in the history of this popular Dry Goods House, besides having taken special pains in selecting some of the choicest and most fashionable goods to be found in the Eastern Markets, so as to supply all the wants of our constantly growing trade.

Remember the place:

The Great Bee Hive Dry goods House!

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Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

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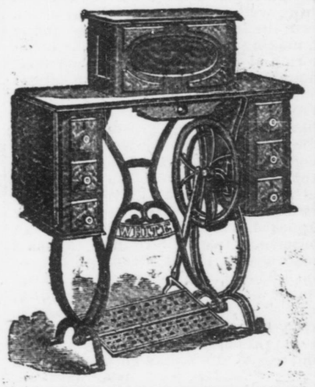

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A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.

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The subscribers, would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to fill all calls in this line at any time and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full Line of

COFFINS & CASKETS

always on hand, which we are also ready to furnish to other undertakers at reasonable prices.

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HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

How the Bullfinch is Taught to Sing.

Boys and girls are not the only little folks who attend singing classes, of which you shall know when you hear about the piping bullfinch. In shape and size this bullfinch is somewhat like the sparrow in our city parks, but he has a very different head. The sparrow, you know, has a trim, quick, little pate of his own. Not so the bullfinch. His is a clumsy affair—in fact he has a sort of a "bull" head and neck; so, you see, he is a well named. Besides, his body is nearly as black as a coal, and his throat is as red as if the coal were on fire. He is not naturally a singer, nor is he half so clever as our American mocking-bird. In fact, he seems rather stupid, but is willing to learn; and it so happens that if you persevere long enough you can teach him to sing a tune. The country people of Germany have found this out. There the peasants take great delight in training bullfinches. Their pupils, being not very bright, as I said before, are stupidly hopping about their cages, when suddenly they hear a tune played on a violin. They prick up their ears, —or would do so if they could—and begin to listen, quite unconscious that that very same violin has been playing that very same tune for about a week without their noticing it. But it is something to catch their attention. Day after day, for months, the patient teacher goes over and over again the same tune to the listening birds, until human listeners begin to wonder which will get crazy first, the bullfinch or the player. But by and by the birds begin to pick up the air, piping the simple parts at first, and taking up note after note until, at last, they know the whole thing by heart. Sometimes a rustic father spends half his time all winter, teaching one little patient bird, and all the children look on with the greatest interest. Or aboy will undertake the task, and when he at last succeeds, his sisters look upon him as the most wonderful fellow in the world; and they cry in real earnest when the wonderful boy carries his pupil to town to be sold; for sold these bullfinches are sure to be as soon as they are taught, or else exhibited by their owners as street singers. Sometimes bird teachers are known far and wide for their skill and success; and at Freiburg, in Baden, and small villages on the outskirts of the Black Forest, bullfinch training is practiced as a regular business. In such cases, a small hurdy-gurdy, or "bird organ," is used, as being less difficult and tiresome than the violin; and, instead of training one bird, they teach the same tune to a class of ten or a dozen. Generally, the birds are sent to London or Paris, where, if they have learned their lessons thoroughly, they are bought by rich folks, put into beautiful cages and treated as pets, whilst other bullfinches, having trifled away their school-days and only half learned their tune, live a vagrant life around the markets, belonging to nobody, and picking up their dinner as best they can.

Greek Fire.

"Greek fire"—or as it is sometimes called "Saracen fire"—was the most important war material men had before the invention of gunpowder. Twice the city of Constantinople was saved by the use of it. It is said to have been invented by a Syrian, who deserting from the service of the Caliph, revealed his secret to the emperor. The ingredients, if not also the mode of darting the fire, were kept a secret for upward of 400 years, and it is quite uncertain now what were actually the component parts of that which, Joinville says, "came flying through the air like a winged long tailed dragon, about the thickness of a hogshead with the report of thunder and the velocity of lightning; and the darkness of the night was dispelled by this deadly illumination. It is generally considered, however, that "the fire" was composed of naptha, mingled in certain proportions, now unknown, with sulphur, and with pitch obtained from evergreen fir. This mixture ignited and blown or pumped through long tubes of copper, which were mounted in the prows of galleys, and fancifully shaped into the form of monsters, produced a thick smoke with a loud explosion, and a flame, fierce and obstinate, which no amount of water could extinguish. When used for the defense of walls, it was poured in large boilers from the ramparts, or was hurled on javelins by means of tow which had previously been steeped in inflammable material. Against it the bravest soldiers went in vain; their imagination recoiled from a thing so subtle and terrible. Horses fled from it in dire frieght; ships were burnt by it, there was no way of standing against it. The Greek emperors, sensible of the enormous advantage which an offensive weapon of such a kind gave them, invested it with a mysterious history, and appealed to the superstition of their subjects for the preservation of the secret of the manufacture. They said that an angel had revealed the composition of Greek fire to the Constantine, for the express purpose of maintaining the superiority of the empire over the Barbarians; and that whoever betrayed the secret to foreigners would incur not only the penalty of treason and sacrilege, but the special vengeance of the Almighty. In the twelth century, however we find it used by the Mahometans in their wars with the Christians; and from that time it came into pretty general use, until the invention of gun-powder put it out of date, and caused an entire revolution in the art of war.

EFFERVESCING LEMONADE.—The juice of one lemon, one-half pint of cold water, one dessert spoonful of powdered sugar, one-half small teaspoonful of carbonate of soda. Squeeze the juice from the lemon, strain and add it into the water, and sweeten the whole with the sugar. When well mixed put in the soda, stir well and drink while the mixture is in an effervescing state.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FEEDING FOR MILK.—In some cases of extraordinary yield it has been found that skim milk has been fed to cows in large quantities, and all the cow had to do was to act as a sort of strainer. Of late years the use of brewer's grains has become universal where they could be obtained, and the result has been an increased yield, by some claimed to be of poor quality, and by others to be first-class, giving as evidence the condition of the cows, which generally are in good condition, and in many cases really fat,—those who claim the latter, asserting that cows in a thriving fat condition must give rich milk. One of the most prominent producers and shippers of milk for this market feeds his cow exclusively on these grains winter and summer, and on a visit a few days since to his farm, we found the cattle many of them apparently fit for the butcher. Corn meal and bran, in the proportion of equal weight have been considered one of the best mixtures while an addition of oil-cake, either of flax or of cotton seed, has, in the opinion of many, been amply repaid by the increased product of butter. The general custom of dairy farms has been to depend on grass along during the summer, but of late some have practiced giving a small ration of meal or bran, and with very good results both in the yield of milk and butter. It is generally taught that nitrogenous food adds to the casein in milk, and that carbonaceous compounds increase the butter product, and the reasoning seems to be plausible, as cheese contains a large proportion of nitrogenous matter, while butter is almost entirely a fatty substance largely composed of carbon.

CHOOSING POULTRY.—In choosing poultry never buy a bird that cannot be cleansed without washing. It ought to be so cleanly picked and drawn that a towel would be sufficient. Buy a chicken that has white flesh and pale yellow fat. In buying tame ducks young ones are the best, and if you take hold of the under part of the bill and can either bend or break it the duck is young. The breast being hard and thick denotes that it is fresh and sweet. No duck, either wild or tame, is good unless fat. Tame ducks are served with apple or cranberry sauce, with currant jelly, or oranges, and frequently with olives stewed in the gravy about five minutes before the bird is served. When geese are young and in good condition their legs are soft, yellow and rather downy; if the legs are stiff and dry they are bad and tainted. Some kinds of tame birds require to be kept a little, others ought to be eaten as soon as possible; thus pigeons are best when fresh and lose all taste and flavor if they are kept; but turkeys require to be hung up for several days before they are tender. This condition again will vary with the age of the bird, the state of the weather, etc. But if a turkey be hung by four of its largest tail feathers, as soon as it falls upon the towel prepared to receive it, it is in prime condition, and will then deteriorate. In other poultry an excellent plan to know when they are just at their tenderest is to judge by the ease with which the feathers come out. Therefore when you clean and hang a bird leave a few feathers, and when these can be readily pulled out the bird is as tender as it will ever be.

AN AGRICULTURAL CREED.—According to the Canada Farmer, the agriculturists of Canada met in convention not long ago, and adapted for themselves the following creed: "We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation; we believe that the soil lives to eat, as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured; we believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, deep plowing, and enough of it, all the better if it be a sub soil plow; we believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farm and the farmer rich at once; we believe every farm should own a good farmer; we believe that the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without these, lime, gypsum and guano would be of little use; we believe in good fences, good farm-houses, good orchards and good children enough to gather the fruit; we believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clear cupboard, a clean dairy and a clean conscience: we believe that to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit; we believe that to keep a place for everything, and everything, in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and to keeping them in order; we believe that kindness to stock, like good shelter, is saving of fodder; we believe that it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments, and note all, good and bad: we believe that it is a good rule to sell grain when it is ready; we belive in producing the best butter and cheese, and marketing it when ready."

REST BETTER THAN PHYSIC.—Rest would cure half the accidents that horses receive, but people will not give it them because it costs money. A pet horse of mine had a very bad sprain consequent on a grooms' disobedience; his leg was almost as useless as though it were broken; he was seen by many veterinarians and pronounced incurably injured. I was advised to sell him or to kill him. I did neither. I had his plates taken off, put him into the largest loose box I have—one eighteen feet by thirteen feet—with straw up to his knees, and then, giving him no treatment except cold water bandages, kept him doing nothing for a year, gently walking him about on soft paths of my woods when it was fine weather. He recovered entirely after twelve months's rest, and now he is ready to jump over the moon, and the only hard task is to make him not gallop.

THE FARMER of the future must be a man of resource; he must be ready to adapt himself to new circumstances, and to adopt new crops when he finds he is undersold. He must look upon the air and soil as his agents for the production of vegetable and animal forms, the precise type of which must depend upon the supply and demand. If an ironmonger finds he has a strong competition in the sale of locks, he turns his attention to lamps, or something else, and so must the farmer.

WE read that "types are being made of toughened glass, and they are said to wear well in the case, to handle easily, and to give a good impression without cutting the paper."

IT would seem that the entire absence of sunlight on the deep-sea bottom has the same effect as the darkness of caves, in reducing to a rudimentary condition the eyes of its inhabitants.

THERE are hundreds of entertaining writers who would be good historians if they did not know so many things have never happened.

WHEN a Chinaman was saved from drowning by being hauled from the water by his pigtail, he feebly murmured: "I thank queue."

DOMESTIC.

THE CARE OF THE HAIR.—A fine head of natural hair is certainly a very great adornment. Well-brushed, glossy, smoothly-banded hair used to be the ambition and the pride, or perhaps the envy and despair of every young lady. In latter days we have seen strange changes in feminine opinion on this subject. All sorts of wild and picturesque confusion, crimps, fluffs, ringlets, false pieces of every description, have deformed heads which might else have been graceful. But bangs and montague curls have capped the very climax of ugliness. The prettiest and most piquant face grows commonplace under their spell. The brow, noblest part of the countenance, is concealed beneath a straight or tangled mat, and undue prominence is accorded to the lower parts of the face. We wish our girls would resolve never to wear banged hair or montague curled hair, unless they wish to be taken for lunatics on a tramp. To keep the hair in good condition, eschew pomades, bandoline and unguents. Brush it frequently with a clean, dry brush. Cleanse the brush once a week with borax, or a few drops of ammonia. Let the hair be loose and free at night, and in the daytime coil it in some loose and easy way, fastening it with as few hairpins as possible.

RED DYE FOR WOOL.—Coarse woolen staffs are dyed red with maiden or archil; but fine cloth is almost exclusively dyed with cochineal, though the color which it receives from kermes is much more durable. Brazil wood is scarcely used except as an auxillary, because the color which it imparts to wool, is not permanent. Wool is dyed red by first impregnating it with alumine by means of an alum bath, and then boiling it in a decoction of cochineal or madden, till it has acquired the wished-for color. The color will befiner if tin-mordant be substituted for alum; indeed, it is usual with dyers to add a little nitromuriate of tin when they want fine colors. The addition of archil and potass to the cochineal both renders the red darker, and gives it more bloom; but the bloom very soon vanishes. For paler colors, one-half of the cochineal is withdrawn, and madden substituted in its place. Wool may be dyed scarlet by first boiling it in solution of murio sulphat of tin, then dying it pale yellow with quercitron bark, and afterwards crimson and cochineal; for scarlet is a compound color, consisting of crimson mixed with a little yellow.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permantly removed. Will you need this?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night*

HINTS ABOUT WATER.—No water that has stood in open vessels during the night should be used for drinking or cooking. By exposure to the air it has lost its "aeration," and has absorbed many of the dust germs floating in the apartment. If convenience requires water to be kept in vessels for several hours before use, it should be covered. Filtering always adds to the purity of the water. Drinking water should not be taken from lakes or rivers on a low level. Surface water, or water in lakes, pools or rivers which receive the surface wash, should be avoided as much as possible. Do not drink much water at a time. More than two tumblerfuls should not be taken at a meal. Do not drink between meals unless to quench thirst, all excess of water weakens the gastric juice and overworks the kidneys. Excessive potations, whether of water or other fluid, relax the stomach impair its secretions and paralyze its movements. By drinking a little at a time all injury is avoided.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Take one pound of best, fresh, quill red Peruvian bark, powder it, and soak it in one pint of diluted alcohol. Afterward strain and evaporate it down to half a pint. Directions for its use: Dose—a teaspoonful every three hours the first and second day, and occasionally moisten the tongue between the doses. It acts like quinine, and the patient can tell by a headache if he is getting too much. The third day take as previous, but reduce the dose to one-half teaspoonful. Afterward reduce the dose to fifteen drops, and then down to ten, and then down to five drops. To make a cure, it takes from five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases thirty days. Seven days are about the average in which a cure can be effected.

POTATOES A LA PAISAIENNE.—Cut from peeled potatoes with a vegetable-cutter as many little balls as the size of the vegetable will permit. Fry them in boiling lard, being careful that they don't burn. Skim them out and drain, and sprinkle with salt. These balls may also be stewed in milk, slightly diluted with water and thickened with a little flour. Season with butter, pepper and salt.

Chemical analysis fails to find the least trace of adulteration in Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) For sale everywhere. It is for your interest to try it.

TO CLEAN STEEL ORNAMENTS.—To clean steel ornaments, dip a small brush into some paraffin oil and then into some emery powder—such as is used in the knife-machines—and well brush the ornaments, and all the rust will soon come off; polish with a dry leather and duster.

APPLE FLOAT.—Prepare twelve apples as for sauce; when cold add the whites of two eggs well beaten, then beat the whole till stiff. Make a soft custard with the yolks of the two eggs and put the apple mixture on the custard.

TO SOFTEN HARD WATER FOR ABLUTIONARY PURPOSES.—A tablespoonful of powdered borax to a quart of water is sufficient for the purpose. We have it in constant use at home and elsewhere when required. It is thoroughly efficacious, and is perfectly innoxious to the most delicate skin.

MOLASSES should be kept in a cellar. Never keep pickles in glazed ware, as the vinegar forms a poisonous compound with the glazing.

WEIGH and measure all purchases when they are brought home.

Tickling induces laughter, except tickling in the Throat, which causes caughing,—at once removed by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

HUMOROUS.

ALBANIAN women walk over rough mountain pathways with sixty pounds of fagots on their backs and spinning with their distaff and spindle as they go, while the men shoot at a mark and indulge in other games of pleasure. Up to the hour of going to press the Albanian women have not organized a woman's rights society. They enjoy more of the rights of man now than is healthy for them. But while the women are carrying fagots and spinning and the men shooting at marks, who are sitting down at corner groceries discussing politics and saving the country? Is this important work entrusted to the hands of the Albanian children? It is hoped not.

"BOB BROWN, did you say that my father had not as much sense as Billy Smith's little yellow dog?" "No, I never said any such thing. I never said that your father had not as much sense as Billy Smith's little yellow dog. All I said was Billy's little yellow dog had more sense than your father; that's all I ever said." "Well, it's well you didn't say the other, I tell you."

A FEW days ago a party of pleasure-seekers who were returning from a visit to the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky were robbed by highwaymen, who forced their victims to take a drink of whisky. Hereafter the Mammoth Cave should become more popular as a summer resort than Niagara Falls. The hack-drivers and other highwaymen at the latter place never invite a visitor to take a drink of whisky after robbing him of all his money.

A BLACKSMITH named Kinghorn is in jail at Hartford for wife murder. Just after his commitment by the Coroner's jury a reporter tried to question him, but somebody claiming to act as his lawyer promptly interferred, saying: "Don't answer. Remember you are crazy." Kinghorn took the advice, saying, "I shan't answer; I'm crazy." Possibly he will be acquitted on the bogus ground of insanity. It will be just like a Connecticut jury to do so.

A DANBURY young man offended one of the lady clerks in a fancy store at a party a few evenings ago. A day or two later he went into the store and inquired if she had "gentleman's gloves."

"Yes," she answered.

"I want a pair," he said.

"Who are they for?" she asked, looking him straight in the eyes.

"Why for me," he gasped, turning scarlet under the insinuation in her inqury.

No hired help can ever make up for the lack of knowledge and qualifications in the mistress of a household. A mother who has allowed her daughter to grow up uninstructed in the mysteries of housekeeping has been guilty of an unkindness towards her own child which will be life-lasting in its unhappy influences.

A GENUINE incident: Dr. L. called upon a lady acquaintance the other day and was met at the door by the lady's little girl. He asked her to tell her mamma that Dr. L. had called. The child went up stairs and presently returned. "Did you tell your mamma?" asked the doctor. "Yes." "And what did she say?" "She said, 'O pshaw!'"

AN anti-teetotaller, who had his load on, "fetched up" against the side of a house which had been newly painted. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort, he took one glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, a third at his hand, and exclaimed, "Well, that is a darned careless trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it out all night for the people to run against!"

NOT to be Done. Farmer Styles (reading)—"Alexandra Shilling Tea: Tea, bread and butter and cake, ad lib. That's jam, I s'pose, Maria, but I don't see none. I say, young man, you just bring a pot of a lib [Chuckling.] They shan't come their London ways over me."

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

THE trouble about taking a medicine warranted to cure all diseases is that it may not know exactly what is wanted of it, and in that case it will go fooling around in the system trying to cure you of some disease that you have not got.

A LADY engaged to be married, and getting sick of her bargain, applied to a friend to help her untie the knot, before it was too late, "Oh, certainly," she replied, "it is very easy to untie it now while it is only a beau knot."

GRACIE'S first experience in eating a peach. "I've eaten it, cloth and all, mamma; now what shall I do with the bone?"

No Cure No Pay.

Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are guaranteed to cure, for particulars see wrappers and pamphlets. They are reliable, have not sprung into popularity in a week or month and gone out of favor as rapidly, but being sustained by merit, have won a world-wide reputation, necessitating a branch in London, to supply foreign countries, while the home sales are enormous throughout the United States. Golden Medical Discovery, purifies and enriches the blood, preventing fevers, and curing all skin and scrofulous affections, stimulating the liver to action, relieving biliousness, and curing consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs. If the bowels are costive take Pierce's Pellets (little pills). Both sold by druggists.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5th, 1879.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: *Gentlemen*—For years I have been a great sufferer. My trouble first started with terrible ague and chills and constipations. This left me in 1878 with a racking cough and frequent bleedings from the lungs. Since this time I have been continually doctoring, consulting physicians without number. From them I received no benefit or encouragement. The most noted physicans of our city who last visited me expressed their opinions in the brief but hopeless words, "Take good care of yourself the few days you have to live, we cannot help you." I grew steadily worse under their treatment. One day, through reading your Memorandum Book I learned of the Golden Medical Discovery. With but little hope of relief, I purchased a bottle and took it. To my surprise and satisfaction it did me more good than all the drugs I had taken the year around. I am now steadily using it with benefit and recommend it to all to be just what it is advertised. Sincerely yours,

JAMES P. MCGRATH,
50 Wight Street.

THE daily experience of every one is that neglect of the bowels is the prime cause of ill health. It is so easy to become irregular and so difficult to restore the system to its natural health that many despair and doubt every remedy.

But when right at hand is to be found Simmons' Liver Regulator, there is no excuse longer to delay, it acts so naturally that the system hardly seems under the influence of medicine, and after awhile all remedies can be dispensed with, for this medicine establishes the health and permanently creates regularity of the bowels.

"I have never seen or tried such a simple efficacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life as Simmons' Liver Regulator.

H. HAINES, St. Louis, Mo,"

How to Preserve a Carriage. A carriage should be kept in an airy, dry coach house, with a moderate amount of light, otherwise the colors will be destroyed. There should be no communication between the stables and the coach house. The manure heap, or pit, should also be kept as far away as possible. Ammonia cracks varnish and fades the colors, both of painting and lining. A carriage should never, under any circumstances, be put away dirty. In washing a carriage, keep out of the sun and have the lever end of the "setts" covered with leather. Use plenty of water, which apply (where applicable) with a hose or syringe, taking care that the water is not driven into the body to the injury of the lining. When forced water is not attainable, use for the body a large soft sponge. This when saturated, squeeze over the pannels, and, by the flow down of the water, the dirt will soften and harmlessly run off; then finish with a soft chamois leather and oil silk handkerchief. The same remarks apply to the underworks and wheels, except that when the mud is well soaked, a soft mop, free from any hard substances in the head, may be used. Never use a 'spoke brush,' which in conjunction with the grit from the road, acts like sandpaper on the varnish, scratching it, and, of course, effectually removing all gloss. Never allow water to dry itself on the carriage, as it invariably leaves stains. Be careful to grease the bearings of the fore-carriage as to allow it to turn freely. Examine a carriage occasionally, and whenever a bolt or slip appears to be getting loose, tighten it up with a wrench, and always have little repairs done at once. Never drag out or back a carriage into a coach house with the horse attached, as more accidents occur from this than from any other cause. Headed carriages should never stand with the head down, and aprons of every kind should be frequently unfolded or they will soon spoil.

One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother. —*Home Journal.*

If seeds (barley, corn, etc.,) be placed between moist pieces of litmus paper, the roots stick to the paper and color it so intensely red that even on the back of the paper their course can be traced in red on a blue ground. If tincture of litmus be repeatedly added, the intensity of the red color is increased.

An Italian Antarctic expedition is proposed by Lieut. Bova, who was one of the officers under Nordenskjold on the Vega. It is to sail in the spring of 1881, and touch at Monte Video, Terra del Fuego, Falkland, and South Shetland Islands, and proceeding in a southwestwardly direction, commence explorations, expecting to be engaged for two winters in the Antarctic region, and return by way of Hobart Town. The expenses are estimated at 600,000 lire.

"My worthy friend and neighbor. Whence comes that smile serene?"
"O, I am now thrice happy—
I've found it—CARBOLINE.

THE applications for positions as enumerators to take the census of the Indian tribes are not very numerous. While a man is taking the census of the Indian, the Indian may retaliate by taking the scalp of the enumerator, and the price of a new head of hair would take all the profit off his job. And then a man couldn't write, in a whole day, any more than a dozen such names as Hukinokihugemsmuggerpankiwanki.

Don't Get the Chills.

If you are subject to Ague you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney-Wort.—*Blade.*

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I wish to inform you what Vegetine has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than 20 years in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking Vegetine one year ago last August and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours, most respectfully,
MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M.D., says:

It has done more good than all medical treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your Vegetine, and I believe, in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours, respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 8, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that Vegetine has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

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H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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O. S. Hogabon, of Berkshire, says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

Because it Acts on the LIVER, the BOWELS and the KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and nervous disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

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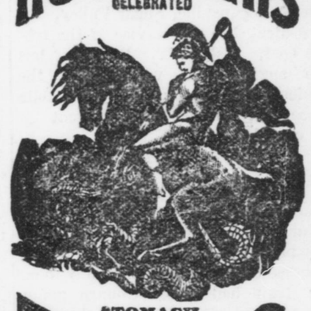

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No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, **without intoxicating.**

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use **Hop B**

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged and Best drunken nostrum, but the Purest Medicine ever made; the **"INVALIDS FRIEND** and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

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KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

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